R With Git and Github

Aris Paschalidis

August 31, 2021

- Setup
- ② Git Basics

Section 1

Setup

Install Git

Git allows us to track changes to our documents (i.e. Git is version control).

• Check if git is already installed: which git

#> /usr/bin/git

- Install git for Windows: https://gitforwindows.org/
- Install git for Mac: brew install git
- Install git for Linux:
 - Ubuntu or Debian: sudo apt-get install git
 - Fedora or RedHat: sudo yum install git

Configure Git

• Introduce yourself to git

Ensure setup was successful

```
git config --global --list
```

- #> user.name=Aris Paschalidis
- #> user.email=aris.paschalidis@gmail.com

Managing Git(Hub) Credentials¹

- Adopt HTTPS
- Secure your account with 2FA
- Create a PAT: usethis::create_github_token()
- Store PAT into the Git credential store: gitcreds::gitcreds_set()

¹Following the usethis guide

Section 2

Git Basics

Stage & Commit

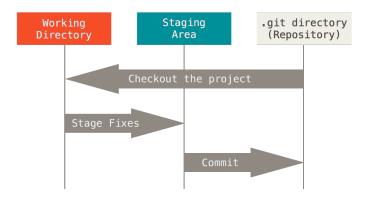


Figure 1: Git Workflow

- We can create and edit files within our project
- We can then stage and commit these changes

Aris Paschalidis R With Git and Github August 31, 2021

8/12

Diff

 We can look at the set of differences between files to see what has changed

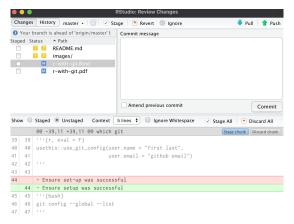


Figure 2: Example Diff

Commit Best Practices

Each commit should be:

- Minimal: A commit should only contain changes related to a single problem or feature
- Complete: A commit should add the functionality it claims to add
- Concise, yet evocative: At a glance, you should be able to understand what a commit does, but you should include enough detail so you can remember what was done

Time Travel

- Can look at old commits and access old code
- Can use your git client or Github
- Can revert back to a previous commit

Pull & Push Changes

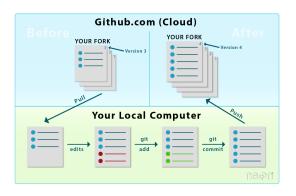


Figure 3: Accessing the Cloud

- Pulling changes from Github allows us to access stored changes
- Pushing changes stores changes on Github